★ OCCUPATIONAL ★ HAZARDS

JULY

PREVENTION for MAN HOURS

1942

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DOWN DRAFT

DUST CONTROL *Systems*

Are designed and installed on sound engineering principles based on the accumulated experience of more than a third of a century in solving dust control problems.

If you want dust eliminated at its source; workers' health safe-guarded; production increased and a corresponding reduction in operating costs, consult Kirk & Blum.

Our staff of engineers will make a complete survey of your plant and submit recommendations for the solution to your dust problems.

Write or wire today.

SEND FOR CATALOG

"Cooling Systems for the Glass Industry"
"Fan Systems for Various Industries"
"Dust Collecting Systems in Metal Industries"
"Blower Systems for Woodworking Plants"
"Industrial Ovens"
"Contract Manufacturing in Sheet Metals"

The **KIRK & BLUM** *Mfg. Co.*

2802 SPRING GROVE AVE. **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

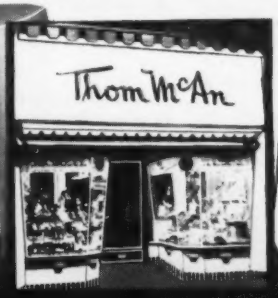
...e parachutist gets down to earth the dramatic way. Look at him ...iting to pull that rip cord—the very picture of concentration.

...'s the meat of this advertisement of Thom McAn Safety Shoes ...ncentration. For we concentrate on the dozen basic Safety ...es that fill the great majority of Industry's needs. We pass ...g the savings reaped from this concentration of production, ...e down-to-earth prices that you ought to know about.

...limited-purpose, small-volume Safety Shoe styles we don't ...e at all. But if your plant has departments where general ...pose Safety Shoes are needed, Thom McAns are your buy.

...dentally, your men will prefer Thom McAn Safety Shoes to ...r brands, as we've proved in other leading plants. Why not ...e us now for details. Employee goodwill was never more ...portant than now.

Make this store your Safety Shoe Department



If your plant is in or near one of the more than 300 cities in which Thom McAn retail stores are located, we recommend the:

Thom McAn STORE SERVICED Foot Safety Plan

1. We stock our famous Fitmaster Safety Shoes for your plant in our Thom McAn retail stores—without cost or obligation to you.
2. Your workmen will buy the first pair without pressure on your part, because they already know and trust the Thom McAn name.*
3. Designed upon findings of a patented research device, fitted in our stores by our own trained fitters, Thom McAn Fitmaster Safety Shoes give proper fit and genuine comfort.
4. Your workmen will continue to wear Thom McAns because they look better, feel better, cost them less than other brands.

If you have a plant shoe department which you wish to continue, Thom McAn Safety Shoes are:

ALSO SOLD DIRECT on special terms, to plants which are volume purchasers.

Thom McAn — SAFETY SHOE DIVISION — 25 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y. 650 stores in over 300 cities

MORE MEN buy their shoes from THOM McAN than from ANY OTHER shoe store organization IN AMERICA

A *Finnell* COMBINATION SCRUBBER . .

Speeds Removal of Hazardous Oil and Grease from Floors . .

At AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC., New York Municipal Airport

"Each of our hangars," writes American Airlines, Inc., "has an area that would accommodate a full-size football field with 12,000 square feet left over for bleachers. With the continuous overhauls and checks going on, a considerable amount of oil and grease is dropped on the floor. Your *Combination Scrubber*, with one operator, thoroughly cleans the entire floor area—removing every trace of the oil and grease—in three-quarters of a working day."

Whether the *Finnell Scrubber-Rinser-Drier* (the one machine handles all operations) is for use on floors of an airplane hangar, of a plane factory, or of an industrial plant doing war work, it's the practical solution to the problem of *quickly* removing slippery substances, dirt, et cetera, from large-area floors . . . to provide cleaner, safer floors for workers . . . to reduce fire liability as well as accident hazards.

For consultation, literature, or free floor survey, phone or write nearest *Finnell* branch or Finnell System, Inc., 3507 East Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

FINNELL SYSTEM, INC.

Pioneers and Specialists in

FLOOR-MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

DRYBROW

IS ESSENTIAL TO THE INDUSTRIAL WAR EFFORT!

THE success of our entire War Program is dependent on the industrial worker. His time is not only valuable to you, but every minute wasted is a postponement of Victory. Sweat, as a nuisance and impairment of sight, is an obvious saboteur causing incessant brow mopping and goggle fogging, that must be eliminated. DRYBROW will do it! The thirsty cellulose sponge of the DRYBROW sweat pad, absorbs 20 times its weight in perspiration. . . . Yes, DRYBROW saves valuable time . . . keeps workers cooler, happier, more efficient.

Clear VISION AND *Cool* HEADS FOR ALL WORKERS

American Allsafe Company, Inc.

Sole Manufacturers of "Drybrow"

MAKE THIS **TEST!**

Try DRYBROW without cost. Fill out and mail the coupon at right today and we will send you one free DRYBROW Pad. Test its time-saving efficiency for yourself.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

AMERICAN ALLSAFE CO., INC.
1245 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y.

I am interested in saving time at my plant.
Send me one free test DRYBROW pad and full details.

NAME .....

COMPANY & ADDRESS .....

CITY .....STATE .....

I understand that this places me under no obligation to buy.

FOR the WOMEN

WHO ARE TAKING "THEIR" PLACES

● To prevent loss of vital production through lost women-hours is all important because today's output counts double. . . . Plant physicians say Dermatitis—skin affection—is a common cause of days lost—and recommend sanitary washing as an important preventive measure.

Bradley Washfountains are used in thousands of our essential industries doing their part in guarding the health of workers on whose efforts our war production depends.

A Bradley serves 8 to 10 persons simultaneously with clean, running, sanitary water from a central sprayhead. Water, time and space are saved—piping and piping connections reduced, because each Bradley takes the place of 8 to 10 conventional single-person" washbasins. The entire design is in keeping with modern sanitary practice. There is no chance of dirty water draining back into the system because the sprayhead is up out of the way and the bowl is self-flushing to carry off the water and prevent possible contamination. The bowl and pedestal are of stone or marble for long life and the conserving of critical metals.

Extend your washing facilities now to provide properly for your growing force. Assistance is offered in washroom planning, and our "Picture Book of Installations" will be mailed on request. BRADLEY WASHFOUNTAIN CO., 2259 West Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

BRADLEY *washfountains*

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e water
he bowl
for long
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provide
tance is
"Picture
request.
9 West

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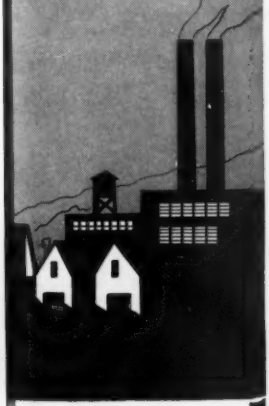
Jack Weiss, Editor



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SUBSCRIPTION, one year,
.00. Single copies, Ten cents.

OCCUPATIONAL Hazards

JULY 1942
VOLUME 4 NUMBER 9

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"War Priorities

OUR NATION needs 14 production soldiers behind the lines for every one of the fighting front. It's *your* job to protect BOTH. It's *our* job to get a free flow of materials to you. We have set up a priorities system to do this.

Our War-time economic policy consists of one great objective: to provide the maximum quantities in the minimum of time of munitions and supplies—the planes, the tanks, the guns, the ships—everything necessary to win the War *in the shortest possible time.*

Besides having ourselves to arm, clothe, house and feed; we have Allies in all corners of the globe whom we must supply quickly. This means not only a tremendous increase in total War production, but a drastic curtailment in production for civilian uses. We must, moreover, face the gigantic problem of production with our stocks of vital materials diminishing at an alarming rate.

Worker's Safety

In curtailing the use of critical materials in safety equipment, we are not, or, at least, do not intend to sacrifice the safety of American workers.

When we urge and in effect, *force* substitutions for critical materials, we merely say to the manufacturer "make a product that will do the job of accident prevention out of the materials that are available. Maybe the product won't last as long as the one you used to make, but be sure the product does the job." When a manufacturer through appeal under the Order convinces the War Production Board that (1) his product is absolutely essential to the War effort and that (2) a substitution would impair the effectiveness of the safety device, then the appeal is granted. Several such appeals have been made and granted. This is how the Appendix which lists permitted uses of critical materials is drawn up. All safety equipment is studied as to construction and use. Various Divisions in the War Production Board, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, the Materials Branches—Copper, Aluminum, Nickel, etc., Division of Civilian Supply, Army and Navy.

Their Effect On Safety Equipment and Accident Prevention Programs"

By H. C. MESCH, Chief, Safety Equipment Section
War Production Board, Washington, D.C.

Munitions Board and others study these products and finally decide on the permissive materials.

We do not build any more *fireproof* hospitals but we do build hospitals. We sacrifice safety to *that* extent. Fire-proofing would take away materials which we need for the safety and welfare of the whole country; that is, for the armed forces. It may be that goggle frames made from steel, instead of nickel wire, will deteriorate in a year but the goggles will protect the worker during that time, and, what is even more important, the nickel thus conserved will go into the medical instruments which will save the lives of many of our soldiers and sailors. You can see how this conservation program is all a matter of relative safety.

The system of control through which the War Production Board operates is admittedly intricate and complicated. There are literally hundreds of Orders of different kinds in effect today, each virtually a law unto itself, and each imposing restrictions and requirements. No one can be expected to be familiar with all of them. They involve many ramifications.

Here's an example: A letter came across my desk the other day from a firm installing fire alarm systems. One of their customers had applied to us for a preference rating which was denied because the applicant's business had no direct relationship to the War effort. Naturally, the materials involved in the installation are critical. In the letter the supplier asked us if he could deliver and install the fire alarm system even though the customer had no rating since he had the material in stock anyway. Several restrictions, Orders, etc. are involved in such a request.

Regulations

First, Priorities Regulation No. 1 enters. Does this particular supplier have rated Orders which, according to this Regulation, should take precedence? Second, the supplier would have to look into material conservation orders such as Copper, Iron and Steel, Tin and so on, to see which ones might affect the installation. This responsibility of checking rests with the business man.

Priorities and allocations are not designed to keep scarce materials *out* of the hands of business and industry, but—to the contrary—are devised for the purpose of enabling industry to *get* the scarce materials and equipment it needs to produce

PLANT
EMPLOYEES... *like*
La Grace
POWDERED HAND SOAPS
For quick, thorough, easy-on-the-skin clean-ups.
Write for Free Trial
LIGHTFOOT SCHULTZ CO.
663 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

for Victory.

There have been many attempts to find distinctions between priorities and allocations. One is: that priorities apply primarily to finished products. They say, in effect, that this product is essential, and everything needed for its manufacture must be available to the manufacturer.

Allocations start at the other end. They say, this particular raw material is essential to the War program; that the supply of it is scarce, and therefore, producers and distributors of it must sell only in the exact quantities, at a specified time, and to the particular purchaser designated by the War Production Board.

Priorities

Priorities has become a generic word; it covers a system. Words are not particularly important. What is important is the fact that there is not enough material to do the War job and at the same time to supply essential civilian goods.

The War job must be done—and done quickly; therefore, the function of the priorities system is to direct the flow of materials into Offensive weapons of War. It is interesting to note how the priorities framework fits into the accident prevention picture.

Seven forms affect the buyer of safety equipment. They are the P ratings:

PD-1A
PD-3A
PD-200
PD-25A and PD-25X
P-100
PD-1X

Historically, the first tool is the blanket priority rating which is assigned to various industries and producers in accordance with their relative importance. Almost unlimited use by an end product industry can be made of such a rating. These orders are known as P Orders and were quite popular in the early days of the War program; but as materials became more critical, stricter controls became necessary. By early March of this year a decision was made to the effect that no more blanket preference ratings would be issued to entire industries. Rather, it was decided that each company would apply for priority assistance on the basis of its individual War work pattern under the Production Requirements Plan, which was to become mandatory by June 30th.

Industrial Safety Equipment did not have the benefit of a general preference order. When we were set up to issue one, the picture had changed. A rating of A-2 would have been assigned which would have given the manufacturers of

(Please turn to page 24)

THIS Saboteur HELPED MAKE THIS RECORD LAST YEAR

WORK ACCIDENTS

14,000 DEATHS

1,400,000 INJURIES

Cost to Industry

$700,000,000

QUICK DISSOLVING
(less than 30 seconds)
This is how a Morton Salt Tablet looks when magnified. Examine one—see how salt and porous it is inside. When swallowed whole — with a drink of water, they dissolve in less than 30 sec.

HEAT-FAG, the unseen saboteur — the enemy of production — strikes at workers who sweat. In sweating, vitally needed salt is lost from men's bodies. They become inalert — fatigued — careless — make mistakes. Lowered efficiency sets in — costly accidents can easily happen. And, priceless man-hours are lost.

To prevent Heat-Fag, salt sweated from the body must be replaced. The way to do it is simple and inexpensive. Order Morton's Salt Tablets now from your distributor or directly from this advertisement.

Case of 9000 10-grain salt tablets - - - - - **$2.60**
Salt-Dextrose Tablets, case of 9000 - - - - **$3.15**

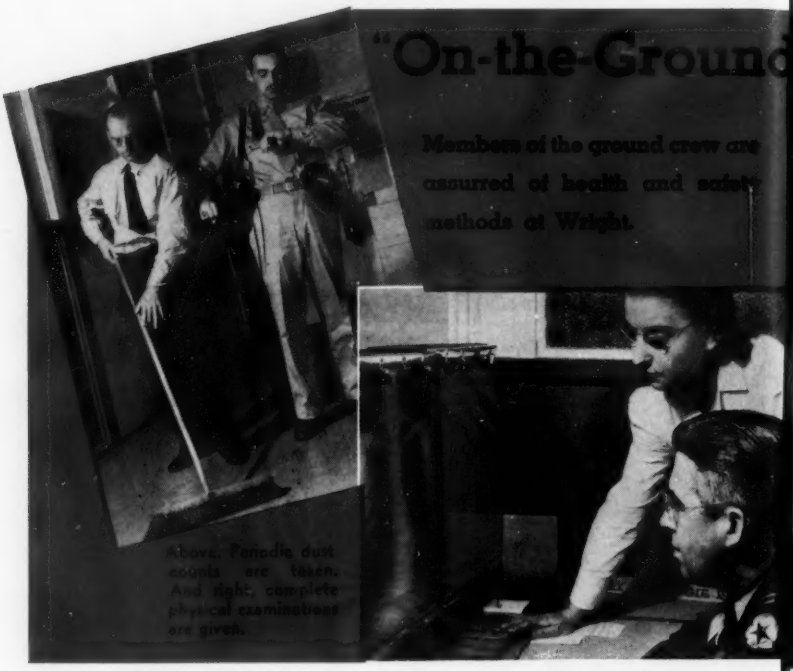
MORTON SALT CO., Chicago, Illinois

Place MORTON'S DISPENSERS at all Drinking Fountains
They deliver salt tablets, one at a time, quickly, cleanly — without waste. Sanitary, easily filled, durable. 500-tablet size, $3.25. 1000-tablet size $4.00

AVOID HEAT-FAG—USE MORTON'S SALT TABLETS

FREE Sample Tube
Write—on your firm letterhead — for a pocket size sample tube of Morton's Salt Tablets and for the new folder — "Heat-Fag and Accidents Ride Together."

EVERYONE WHO SWEATS NEEDS SALT



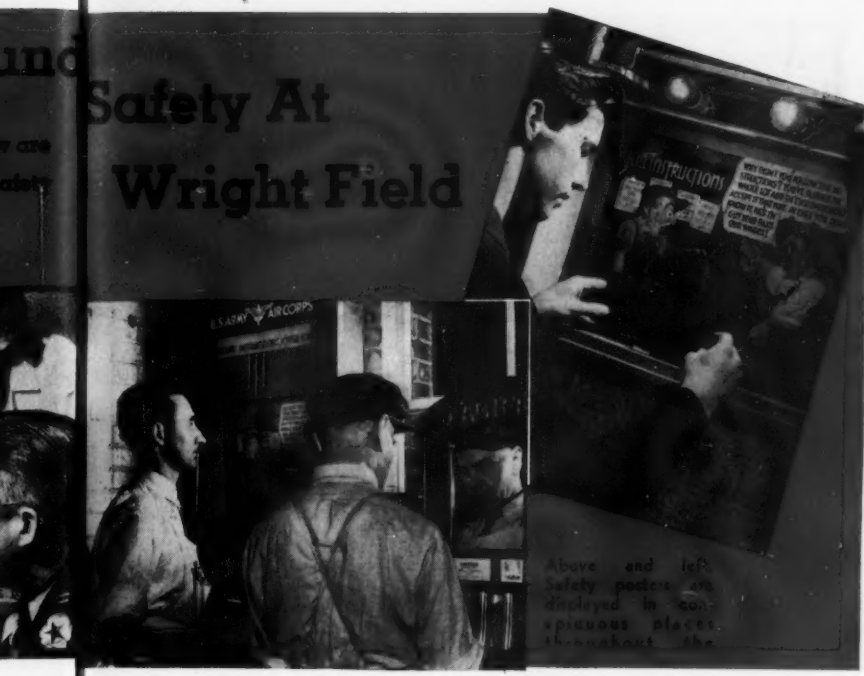
IN THE Army Air Forces, as in the Army, safety is a function of command. Responsibility is passed down to each officer for the practice of safety measures in the organization under his direct control. Any departure from a normal accident-incidence requires a full report to a superior officer.

But although enforcement is decentralized to this extent, policies and initiation of programs are delegated to a Safety Council from which key men in each of the laboratories, shops and working centers receive constant guidance. As a double check, a station inspector and post surgeon periodically investigate and report their independent findings.

Two safety news letters—"Engineering for Safety" and "Automotive Machine Shop Safety"—are circulated to key men monthly. The same men, in rotation by assignment, attend meetings of the Industrial Safety School which is maintained by the large manufacturing concerns in Dayton, Ohio.

Safety Ideas

At 25 points around the field safety poster boards are installed. Posters are changed daily by rotat-



ing them on the route. They are the standard industrial safety posters purchased from the National Safety Council. Moving "Dramalogue" poster cabinets are spotted at 10 locations, and changed weekly. Both types of posters are also used in the Air Depots, training centers and technical schools of the Army Air Forces.

The rigid classifications of civil service, through which all civilian personnel are procured, usually guarantees that the shop craftsmen are acquainted with the machine tools which they operate. Proper operating instructions are mounted on each machine. Only those assigned to specific equipment are permitted to use it. As in industry today, men have been put into jobs which called for more experience than they possessed. In peacetime, employment records would perhaps show a lower than average rate of labor turnover.

No Let-down

There is no let-down in the safety campaign at Wright Field. If inconveniences and discomforts crop out from time to time we should not be too critical. We must remember that the working conditions in

WOMEN PLANT WORKERS REQUIRE A *DIFFERENT* KIND OF HAND SOAP!

For Over 17 Years Women Have Used PAX Granulated Skin Cleanser. It Keeps the Hands Soft, Flexible & Productive. It's *Safe!*

1) pH Below 10
2) No Free Alkali
3) Low Alkaline Salts

PAX

2042 WALNUT ST. DEPT. H
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bataan, Corregidor, Burma and Libya are not altogether ideal, either.

In establishing priority between giving our fighting forces more and better warplanes and improvement by industrial hygiene of plant working conditions during its current expansion, it must be admitted that Wright Field is deliberately favoring the former. Especially since December 7.

"Safety First" is a good slogan. Normally it would be applied with close military supervision to the many operations at Wright Field, the Army Air Forces Materiel Center, where shops and laboratories are spread over many acres, and many thousands of technicians, workmen, administrators and office personnel are doing their utmost to do the first job first.

Safety has not been ignored, and the ratio of accident frequency has dropped in the past year.

Treatment for Foot Wound

FOR getting men back on the job safely and quickly after foot wounds caused by stepping on nails, simple treatment is best, in the opinion of Dr. Fred H. Bowen, Lieutenant (j.g.) in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Such treatment cured 661 nail puncture wounds of the foot in construction workers at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., with an average disability of 0.6 days, he reports to the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Preliminary soaking of the foot in hot water for 15 to 30 minutes is an important part of the treatment. Dr. Bowen explains that this dilates the small blood vessels and brings into the wound an exudation of lymph, "the best germicidal agent in the body." The rest of the treatment consists, essentially, of painting an area around the wound with tincture of mercresin, picking or swabbing out the dirt that can be seen when the edges of the wound are held apart, and bandaging with a dry dressing.

Tetanus antitoxin is given and if the nail that caused the injury is larger than a 10 penny, the patient is given crutches and told not to work for at least one or two days. Otherwise he returns to work at once.

The probing, injection of an antiseptic solution and draining usually done in treating such wounds is, in Dr. Bowen's opinion, harmful. He described experiments showing that in the probing tissues uninjured by the nail are injured and opened to infection.

WHAT GOES ON HERE?

An Editorial

THAT there is a turbulent disturbance going on under the apparently placid front of the doctors of America may be conceded. While OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS has purposely refrained from mixing into industrial medical matters, it must necessarily take recognition of facts as they exist and as they affect Management.

The same uncertainties of the future which are giving gray hairs to Management are to be found among the medical profession. There are grave portents in the offing. A not inconsequential minority of the doctors in the United States favor medical treatment with a stronger social aspect than has ever been admitted by the American Medical Association.

If industrial medicine is heading towards the left it is time that Management be concerned with this trend. Any one of a number of things can happen which will change the relationship between workers and Management from the medical point of view. (1) The present activity of the Army and the Navy in supervising industrial medicine and medical care of the workers in their plants and in the plants having their contracts is having a great affect on industry in general.

(2) Fewer physicians available for civilian practise and greater need for their services will undoubtedly cause serious consideration of group medical plans.

Apparently, a large group of the ethical medical sector feels that the Government has stepped into their little world and in order to prevent further encroachments, they will try to organize their own socio-medical services. The success of the pre-payment hospital plan throughout the country is pointing the way to a further extension of medical care plans. Things that have been discussed in enlightened medical circles include Government intervention or legislation which might provide for (a) pre-payment of medical care for social security clients (b) pre-payment plans for universal hospitalization for all social security clients (c) or even possibly, a tax-maintained system to provide all health services for all people in the country. Labor organizations, some good and some bad, are beginning to ride the tail of this kite.

A Management Problem

Management must be aware of these trends in order that it not catch them unprepared. What is the answer for Management? Probably as good a start as any is a relatively simple program which any well run plant should by now have put into effect. Such a plan would include regular weekly visits from a physician experienced in industrial medicine. Such a doctor should give at least a half day to the work-

ers in a plant, and as much more as is necessary. If a plant is of sufficient size there should be an experienced nurse in attendance at all times. A separate dispensary should be set up for accident cases. A health plan should be adopted which includes not only the health of the worker while in the plant, but as far as possible also to take care of the worker out of the plant, in order to prevent absenteeism arising from non-industrial illnesses.

Steps To Take

Pre-employment examination is one of the important steps that any plant can take. Periodic examinations should be made during worker's employment. The doctor in attendance should not confine his activities to the human body. Either he, or he with the help of a sanitation engineer, should study the plant with the view to eliminating spots which might be foci of infections. Industrial washrooms should be made not only sanitary but inviting. In machine shops steps should be taken for the elimination of industrial dermatitis. Where grinding operations take place adequate ventilation and dust removal systems should be installed. If de-greasing operations are carried on through the use of volatile cleaning substances, such fumes should be removed.

There are very few plants where some bad spot does not exist. These should be cleaned up. It is time that industry awakened to this. It is no longer a benefaction to do this for employees. Today it is an economical necessity. It is a Management problem. It is money in or out of the pocket of the plant. It is a question of conservation of manpower. It is a step towards better labor relations. Industry must recognize the fact that the day is not far distant when it will probably be forced to do these things. It is better for industry to clean its own house before the compulsion is forced upon it.

Co-operation Available

These things are not expensive. The investment is not great, the return is large. The Public Health Departments of the State, City and Nation await the cooperation of industry. They are crying for such cooperation. They are itching to be asked to help. Industry only needs to beckon, and any of those agencies will come running. Plants that have instituted such programs have found the dividends large. Now is the time for far-sighted Management to act.

By Irving B. Hexter, Publisher

If you have priority problems—

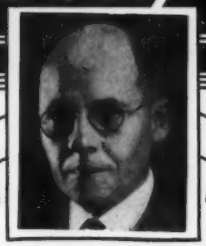
BEGINNING with the August issue OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS will try to clarify priority problems. Any questions concerning priorities and their effect on safety equipment and accident prevention programs will be carefully considered and answered to the extent possible.

All questions will be answered through the editorial columns of OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS so that the entire industry will receive benefit from the statements contained. Do not hesitate to send priority questions in today.

1/4 Century Group

25 YEARS IN INDUSTRY

HEALTH SAFETY



Veteran Sanford

EMINENT in America's safety councils is George E. Sanford, Chairman of the General Safety Committee of the General Electric Company. A native of Windsor, New York, he spent most of his early life in Westfield, Massachusets, later attending Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Sanford's period of continuous service with G. E. dates from March 29, 1899, when he was employed as a Student Engineer at the company's Lynn plant. In 1904 he was appointed Foreman of Motor Tests and two years later was designated Engineer in charge of the application of motors to machine tools, pioneering in individual motor drive—then a relatively new idea. From 1914 to 1924 he was Safety Engineer of the Lynn plants as well as Travelling Safety Engineer, visiting all of the company's plants.

In 1917 as Safety Expert for the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission he was what is popularly known as a "dollar a year man." In connection with that assignment, he organized the safety activities of the U. S. Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts.

In 1924 G. E. named Mr. Sanford, Secretary of the General Safety Committee, which has jurisdiction over all the safety activities of the company, and he was transferred to Schenectady, New York, where the company's general offices are located. At the time of his appointment as Chairman of that committee four years later, a position which he still retains, his previous post of Secretary was abolished.

Author of numerous articles on accident prevention, Mr. Sanford has also achieved prominence as a lecturer, and with the exception of the cities in California, has lectured at least once in every city in the country with a population of over half a million.

The impressive list of nationally known safety organizations with which Mr. Sanford has been affiliated in an executive capacity during the last two decades testifies to his prominence in his field. He is a past President of the American Society of Safety Engineers—1921; past President of the Boston Safety Council; former Chairman of the Safety Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; one-time Vice President in charge of engineering of the National Safety Council, 1927-1929 and 1930-1931; member of the Board of Directors of the National Safety Council, 1922-1940 and a member of the Executive Committee of that organization for fifteen years; member of the Industrial Advisory Committee of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness since 1928; and a member of the Safety Code Correlating Committee of the American Standard Association since 1922, having just received another two-year appointment. In addition, Mr. Sanford represents the General Electric Company on various Association committees in connection with safety work.

NOW OUR MEN WASH THE WAY THEY SHOULD ...AND YOU'LL SEE FAR FEWER DERMATITIS CASES
Healthy hands will do it better!
THESE STEPPED-UP PRODUCTION FIGURES ALREADY PROVE IT, DOCTOR!
WASH WELL!

Your production rate may be directly influenced by your hand soap . . .

Poorly conditioned, rough hands, hands with minor skin infections, hands that do not *feel fit*—all slow up production. The loss is one which better wash-up planning might prevent. Cold water isn't enough—and while harsh, grease-cutting soaps may *clean,* they may also aggravate skin infections.

LAN-O-KLEEN* has been chosen by many of America's greatest defense plants because they consider Lan-O-Kleen the most efficient cleanser and one best suited to reduce lost man hours caused by improper wash-up practices.

LAN-O-KLEEN'S non-abrasive corn-meal base is impregnated with lanolin, used in many fine healing salves because it is almost identical to the natural oils of the skin. Thus, Lan-O-Kleen not only cleans hands thoroughly, mildly and without harsh chemical action, but Lan-O-Kleen tends to put back on the hands an oil which helps nature maintain a normal, healthy skin condition.

The fluffy bulking of the materials used in Lan-O-Kleen and the automatic dispenser combine to make it truly economical.

★ ***Will LAN-O-KLEEN speed up YOUR production? We say TRY IT FREE—and SEE!***

* Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

WEST DISINFECTING COMPANY

SERVING AMERICAN INDUSTRY FOR OVER 50 YEARS

55 BRANCHES Coast-to-Coast and in Canada

CLIP TO YOUR BUSINESS LETTERHEAD, PLEASE

West Disinfecting Company, Dept. OS, 42-16 West Street, Long Island City.

Please send me a SAMPLE QUANTITY of Lan-O-Kleen with which I will give your claim a practical test. Please include your folder explaining its use.

Name_____ Title_____

Name of Company_____

Street and Number_____

City and State_____

IF YOU WISH COPIES OF THE COLOR POSTER SHOWN IN THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH, USE THE COUPON AND CHECK ☐ HERE

Salt . . . An Aid to Production

AS THE pace grows faster and the days grow hotter, production experts, industrial physicians, and safety engineers are making every effort to safeguard the physical fitness of American workers—to see that there's no seasonal summer lowering of production and efficiency—no increases in accidents and mistakes.

They have found that an effective weapon against hot weather letdown is common salt.

Cause and Cure of Heat Sickness

Until a few years ago, a serious cause of disability among employes has been heat sickness or heat cramps, particularly prevalent among workers engaged in hot, heavy work. In its milder forms, heat sickness is very often not recognized as such, showing up as a loss of energy, increased fatigue, or a general letdown in productive output. A situation extremely undesirable in war times.

Research has shown that loss of salt from the body, through excessive sweating, is at the bottom of the trouble. There is a very simple explanation for this fact. Every body cell, the blood stream, the spinal cord, the brain, must contain a certain amount of water if the proper chemical balance necessary for normal body functions is to be maintained. Unless salt is present in the proper quantities, the various parts of the body cannot hold the necessary amount of water. When body salt is lost through excessive sweating and not replaced promptly, cells and other parts of the body lose water, upsetting the delicate chemical balance of tissue and body fluid. If the salt loss is slight, the first reaction will be a tired, uncomfortable, letdown feeling.

Mild Cases

Doctors and nurses know that the sure cure for severe heat cramps is an intravenous injection of brine containing a high percentage of salt. This is standard treatment for all hospital cases. The greatest hazard, however, is not the hospital cases, but the thousands of less severe cases which go unnoticed, but which take their toll in production. Even a slight salt loss saps energy and slows up muscular co-ordination and reactions. When this happens, men feel tired and uncomfortable, mistakes increase, individual producing capacity goes down; and, as strength and efficiency are undermined, men become careless and serious accidents can easily happen.

To prevent these unnoticed, but highly dangerous cases, salt lost through sweating or other bodily functions should be replaced at the same time and in the same ratio as the loss. Unfortunately, our bodies do not store away extra salt for future use, but dispose of it almost immediately through the kidneys. So, if we are to keep our body salt up to standard, we must get a certain amount each day. The average person can obtain the necessary daily quota from the salt used in seasoning his food, but workers engaged in heavy work or long hours must have extra salt to compensate

for the loss through sweating.

It is generally agreed by industrial physicians that the average worker needs, during the day, one level teaspoon of salt for each gallon of water he drinks. Since workers in even the hottest jobs will rarely drink more than two gallons of water during an eight-hour day, the extra quota required is approximately two level teaspoons, approximately 60% more than the average diet contains. Men not on hot jobs will consume from two quarts to a gallon of water during the day and need half to a full teaspoon of salt, from 10 to 25% more than the salt content of the average diet.

Workers who Sweat Need Salt

Various methods are employed to supply salt to workers. Some plants add the proper percentage of salt to drinking water systems. This method, while entirely satisfactory, involves the installation of machinery and some attention to insure that the proper amount of salt is present in the water.

The use of salt tablets and tablet dispensing machines, placed near drinking fountains or on portable water coolers, has become increasingly popular. The tablets contain regular table salt, compressed under pressure to a uniform 10-grain size, which is approximately the size of an aspirin tablet. They are swallowed whole with a drink of water. No salt taste is noticeable and the tablets dissolve within 30 seconds after being swallowed.

Educational posters, placed on bulletin boards and near drinking fountains, are used to point out to workers the importance of replacing salt lost through sweating, and encourage them to take salt tablets, throughout the day, whenever they take a drink of water. Eight 10-grain tablets is the equivalent of one level teaspoon of salt, which means that workers engaged in light to medium work will require from 4 to 6 tablets daily; workers in medium heavy work from 8 to 10 tablets; and workers in extra heavy, hot work from 12 to 15 tablets during an 8-hour day. Salt tablets can also be obtained with 70% salt and 30% dextrose for extra energy.

URGENT!

Gebauer's

TANNIC SPRAY

FOR FIRST AID IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE, IN INDUSTRY, AND THE HOME . . .

★ When burns occur, just press the lever of GEBAUER'S TANNIC SPRAY and an instant, soothing, healing jet stream covers the injured area.

Rapid evaporation leaves an impervious film of tannic acid so no bandage need be applied. Helps keep shop efficiency at maximum, cuts down time lost in treatment.

No caps or corks to remove here. Automatic spray cap prevents spills, leaks, and evaporation. Makes TANNIC SPRAY easy and economical to use.

From Your Dealer Or Write Direct

THE GEBAUER CHEMICAL CO

Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Increased Industrial Spray Painting Creates a Hazard

The current shortage in metals essential to the electroplater is forcing industry to revert more and more to the use of lacquers in the finishing of its product. Hence conditions hazardous to health associated with certain plating operations may be expected to occur less frequently, while those introduced by the use of lacquers will undoubtedly increase unless proper precautionary steps are taken.

Industrial lacquering is usually performed by the use of a spray gun within booth enclosures. These booths prevent dispersion of the sprayed material to adjacent plant equipment and interior plant structure. Their chief function, however, is to protect the workers' health and minimize fire and explosion risks. Certain accepted standards applicable to all spray coating operations should be followed.

The exhaust system from a spray booth should be sufficient to maintain an average and uniform air velocity over the face of the booth of 150 feet per minute. Metal baffles should be used to aid in effecting this uniformity and filters or water wash may be used to separate pigment from the air before it is discharged to the outside atmosphere. Both sides and

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG ON MERCURY GROUP WASHFOUNTAINS. PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN 18 MONTHS

You'll want all the details about the unique new Mercury Model LC-54 Group Washfountain with ten individually operated sprayheads which, because of their automatic shutoff feature, save enough on water bills to pay for the fountain in 18 months. Mercury washfountains are made of precast stone, armored with "Duromit" for lifelong strength and wear. Chip and craze-proof. Easily installed—minimum upkeep. Complete descriptions of all models together with methods of installation, engineering features, and specifications are clearly given in an interesting new catalog which is yours on request. Ask for catalog No. 400.

FREE CATALOG

STANDARD WASHROOM EQUIPMENT DIVISION
SUGAR BEET PRODUCTS CO., 301 Waller St., SAGINAW, MICH.

top of the booth should be constructed of metal or other fire resistant material and floors should be of non-ferrous, incombustible material. The over-all size of the booth should be large enough to completely enclose the largest piece to be sprayed. Only vapor-proof fixtures for lighting should be used within the booth or at the booth face.

Belt driven exhaust units are preferable. Fan blades should be of non-ferrous metal. Drive should be enclosed in a non-ferrous housing. Motors should be fully enclosed. Fire underwriter's specifications may require explosion-proof motors for certain types of installations. Fan, piping system, and interior of booth, should be frequently cleaned of accumulations of pigments, since these tend to reduce the ventilation rates and booth efficiency. The lacquers and thinners should be stored outside of the booth and kept covered at all times. Proxylin lacquer, varnishes or oil paints should not be sprayed in the same booth since spontaneous combustion of this mixture may take place.

* * *

Benzol Precautions

Because of the increasing substitution of benzol for toluol, the Division of Occupational Hygiene of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries has issued the following five precautionary measures to State industries: (1) Determination of benzol vapor concentrations in the working atmosphere; (2) Urine sulfate tests to detect harmful exposures; (3) Exhaust ventilation or other means to maintain these concentrations within the safe limit of 75 p.p.m. of air (the more commonly accepted value is 100 p.p.m.); (4) Competent medical supervision of the health of workers exposed; (5) Labeling of all containers with poison warning, in compliance with the Massachusetts benzol labeling law.

The Division of Occupational Hygiene offers to determine atmospheric vapor concentrations and make urine sulfate tests.

Productive Hands Reach for

MAN-O

To keep them healthy and less susceptible to skin irritations and infections.

Help keep your men on the job and speed our Nation's defense with MAN-O, a soft, greaseless cream that protects the skin from absorbing grease, cutting oils, paint, gasoline, and other matters difficult to clean off. MAN-O will not dissolve in gasoline but washes off easily with soap and water, taking all dirt with it.

SEND FOR SAMPLE TODAY

SABERN PRODUCTS CO.

5511 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Safety Equipment Priorities

(Continued from page 10)

safety equipment the privilege of extending or applying this rating for the materials they required.

In addition to blanket ratings (P Orders) there are other types of preference ratings. PD-1A is an individual preference rating certificate to be used on a specific order for materials or equipment. Such ratings may be extended to suppliers and sub-contractors for material physically incorporated in the end product by endorsing the purchase order. An example would be a company applying for phenol resins for the bakelite protective helmet or, in another case, a company applying for cellulose sponge for sweat bands.

The other individual preference rating certificate is the PD-3A used to assign ratings to individual Army, Navy, Maritime and certain other Government contracts. These ratings are assigned directly by the Agencies mentioned.

A PD-3A might be extended by a shipyard for personal protection such as respiratory equipment for welding operations. The question has often come up with relation to PD-3A as to whether it may be used for construction or expansion of plants or for plant protection projects. The *only* construction work which can be covered by PD-3A certificates is that which will be *owned* by the Army or Navy upon completion. Prime contractors building or expanding a plant exclusively for production of goods to be delivered to the Army or Navy should make application on Form PD-200. This form, which we call Project Rating Application, is also used when a plant applies for plant protection equipment. For example, when a plant wants to build a fence and other safeguards to prevent sabotage or to set up an air raid defense system including equipment to fight fires, etc., the application for this entire project is made on Form PD-200. That makes four of the seven forms to be remembered.

Production Requirements Plan

Under the Production Requirements Plan, PRP, a single company in a single application can get preference ratings calculated to permit it to obtain for three months all materials necessary to fulfill its production. The manufacturer here must first show the type and volume of his products, their use and relation to the War or essential civilian needs, the amount of scarce materials he has on hand and the amount required. In other words, all the manufacturers furnish us with a statement of their requirements in advance, so that we can fit the *total* demand into the *total* supply.

Under this plan, the War Production Board has to know not only what the materials are to be used for, and what place the end products have in the War action, but also how much material a manufacturer has on hand, what orders he has on his books, and the way he uses the material. We have come to a point in our War time economy where we literally have to dole out scarce materials. The application under the Production Requirements Plan is made on Form PD-25A.

First Control

A good deal of the safety equipment used today comes under the heading of Operating Supplies. The War Production Board has set up a broad classification which it calls "Repair, Maintenance, and Operating Supplies."

We have issued a blanket preference rating covering Repair, Maintenance, and Operating Supplies—PD-100. This is a relatively simple Order, whereby the businessman merely endorses the statement that he is familiar with the Order and will abide by its terms. This endorsement constitutes a representation to the Director of Priorities that the material is required for the purpose stated. By material, we mean any commodity, equipment, accessories, parts, assemblies, or products of any kind.

Operating Supplies are further defined as any materials *not* physically incorporated in the producer's end products which are essential to normal operation and which are generally carried in producer's stores and charged to general operating expense accounts. Safety equipment falls into this class. This is the way a businessman who is working on War contracts, but not on 100% prime contracts, may secure preference ratings for the purchase of safety equipment. He may operate under a blanket preference rating order, PD-100. This rating is A-10. With the materials situation becoming increasingly worse, an A-10 rating may not be sufficient to purchase some types of safety equipment. In this case, the businessman may choose to apply for priority assistance by filing Form PD-1A. The problem we had an-

Here's to our Health!

. . . and to your profit, sir—for fresh, clean Aero Paper Cups served from dust-tight steel or plastic dispensers at your drinking fountains will help decrease the spread of common colds. Each Aero is used once and discarded; *an inexpensive way to avoid contagion.*

Address Dept. 70 at plant nearest you for sample cups and full information.

LOGAN DRINKING CUP CO., *68 Prescott St., Worcester, Mass.* • PACIFIC COAST ENVELOPE CO., *416 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.* • U. S. ENVELOPE CO., Los Angeles Division, *2828 East Twelfth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.*

Divisions of United States Envelope Company

AERO CUPS

ticipated happened the other day when a railroad trainman applied for a pair of goggles on a PD-1A application. Needless to say, we gave him the necessary rating.

A good deal of the safety equipment sold is handled by distributors or jobbers. The War Production Board has provided a special Form (PD-1X) through which the jobber applies for priority assistance to obtain products for resale.

The seven forms just described, apply to finished products or end uses.

Second Control

The second type of control is one of curtailment and consists of Limitation and Conservation Orders. The Limitation Orders are issued to curtail the *production of particular products* for the purpose of saving materials generally and for making productive facilities available to *more productive* uses; in fact, in many cases for forcing conversion to War work.

The Safety Equipment General Limitation Order L-114 is such an Order. It was issued primarily to conserve such critical materials urgently needed in War production as aluminum, chromium, nickel, copper, rubber, and so on. The Safety Equipment Order covers a wide range of equipment and devices used to promote safety or to prevent accidents, injuries or occupational hazards. Included in the definition are guards, shields, helmets, all protective clothing or coverings, respirators, gas masks, resuscitating apparatus, hazard-

AIR RAID PRECAUTION EQUIPMENT

INCENDIARY BOMB SCOOP

Specially designed scoop of heavy gauge steel, on 8-foot ash pole. Permits disposal of incendiary bombs at safe distance from heat and glare. Fully tested. Furnished with ample supply of Magout Powder (see right) at reasonable cost.

MAGOUT POWDER

for Magnesium Fires

Quickly, effectively smothers fires of Magnesium bombs, or Magnesium shavings in machine shops. Furnished in handy tubes, or bulk. Keep a supply on hand—does not deteriorate. Very inexpensive.

STRETCHERS. Made of sturdy 12 oz. Khaki, on ash poles 7 ft., 6 in. long. Reasonably priced. Immediate shipment.

ASBESTOS SUITS, GLOVES, HOODS, GLAREPROOF GOGLES

Write for details and prices

PULMOSAN SAFETY EQUIPMENT CORP.

Dept. 0-H, 176 Johnson St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

measuring devices, warning signs and all other such safety equipment. In effect, this Order freezes all safety equipment manufactured from critical materials which can only be released on rated Orders of A-10 or higher if this equipment was manufactured prior to May 5, 1942 and does not comply with Appendix A. All safety equipment in the future must be manufactured according to an Appendix A which permits the limited use of several of the critical materials for specific purposes that are judged essential. Rubber, *for instance,* may be used in respirators, linemens' clothing, goggles for chemical workers, etc.

It is gratifying to be able to point out the marvelous way in which the Safety Equipment Industry has cooperated with the War Production Board in its conservation and conversion program. And especially, I appreciate the fine way in which they have cooperated with me in the administration of our Orders. Undoubtedly, our Limitation Orders have "hurt" many of them. Some have suffered financial loss, but there has been no grumbling.

There is an instrument in our priorities system which I did not mention. It is the "S" or Suspension Order. This instrument is used where the violation of Orders make punitive action necessary so as to effect the required conservation of materials for War use. Never has it been necessary to issue such an instrument against any one in the Safety Equipment Industry or for that matter have we ever approached it.

Conservation Order

The Conservation Order is another type of tool in this second group. "M" Orders, as we call them, are designed to prohibit or curtal the *use* of a *specific material* in the manufacture of all articles where the saving of the particular material is deemed essential. For example, there is the general Conservation Order M-126 covering Iron and Steel. This Order, which is one of the most far reaching ever issued by the War Production Board, lists several hundred items which can no longer be made from iron and steel—and, since the use of most

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The Boys are Marching..

Marching over tacks, nails, scrap and "hot stuff" with REECE wooden soled shoes—a boon to the worker and accident insurance to management.

WOODEN SOLES

may be just the protection your employees need. Puncture proof, heat proof, acid resistant yet comfortable. All types for all jobs. Let us send details. Outline your requirements.

REECE WOODEN SOLE SHOE CO.
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

THE DISPENSER THAT SAVES VITAL MAN-HOURS!

IS SUMMER HEAT cutting down production efficiency in your plant? Stop this loss *now!*... Install Sterling Salt Tablet dispensers at your drinking fountains.

Sterling Salt Tablets combat heat cramps that strike your workers when temperatures soar. They get right to the root of the cause of heat cramps — the loss of salt in the human system resulting from excessive perspiration. By replacing this salt loss rapidly and efficiently with Sterling Salt Tablets, the possibilities of heat cramps taking effect are minimized. Your workers simply swallow a tablet when taking a drink of water! In addition, Sterling Salt Tablets can be supplied with 70% salt and 30% dextrose for *extra* energy! Easily mounted dispensers give one-at-a-time supply. Keep your war production lines rolling... write today for details to...

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.
SCRANTON, PA.

STERLING SALT TABLETS

other metals is already restricted by other Conservation Orders, the only materials out of which these items can be made are gold and silver. It is estimated that this Order alone will force thousands of firms to convert to War work or retire from business.

The Aluminum Order was one of the first Materials Conservation Orders. At present, all critical materials are restricted under various Conservation Orders. And they work in different ways; for example, the Copper Order states that no copper can be used in any product for which the preference rating is lower than A-1-k. Some curtailment orders allocate critical materials to certain users. These are sometimes called Allocation Orders.

Cotton duck, for instance, is under allocation through Order M-91. Manufacturers of safety clothing, belts and other products using cotton duck must apply for allocation under the Cotton Duck Order.

Another type of Allocation Order is one which is put out under the "E" series (there are very few of these) which allocates equipment in the same way that the M Orders allocate materials.

The War Production Board realizes that many persons affected by these many orders may suffer exceptional and unreasonable hardship. For this reason, an appeals procedure has been set up. This is a method of providing individual adjustment to Orders that the War Production Board issues to win the War. These appeals necessarily are handled very carefully because appeals may undermine, or upset a policy the War Production Board

and all its Divisions have decided to achieve.

When L & M Orders are issued they represent a definite policy of the War Production Board—thinking and study lie in the background of each decision. On the other hand, we have a delicate trust which cannot be discharged lightly; each appeal is carefully analyzed, recommendations are considered and a proper conclusion is reached. An appeal is the *due process* principle which the War Production Board accords to the public.

Also, provision is made to handle emergency appeals. Requests may be telephoned or wired in and relief issued by wire.

Safety Equipment Available

Accident prevention programs are going forward. More safety equipment is available today than ever before. It's true some substitutions had to be made and more very likely will be made. Who, for example, would say today that we *had* to have aluminum for machine guarding or nickel silver for spectacle goggle frames or tin plate for gas mask canisters? We intend to allow material for just as good a product, from the standpoint of personal protection and the prevention of disabling injuries, as we did before. Manufacturers are going to be inconvenienced and it's going to take a lot of ingenuity to change over from one material to another. But we know American engineering genius will be able to solve these problems so American production soldiers can have the protective equipment they need.

SEE PRIORITY NOTE ON P. 16

Information Pleas Answered

The following educational data is available from the editor of OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS, 812 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio:

Special Bulletin No. 1, **"Safeguarding Manpower for Greater Production," "Sanitation and Hygiene, Safety Practices, etc."** outlined in the 20 page bulletin.

Special Bulletin No. 2, **"Workers Safety in National Defense."** Pamphlet answers the general question of how can the worker keep from getting hurt, paying particular attention to personal protection machinery, hand tools, ladders and materials handling.

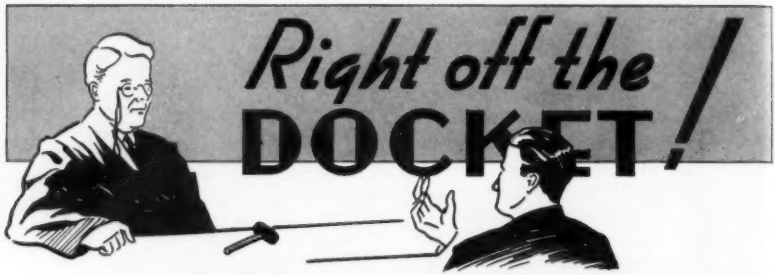
Special Bulletin No. 3. **"Practical points on industrial sanitation and hygiene."** 70 page book discusses such subjects as fatigue, industrial health programs, noise, personal service conveniences, etc. Many valuable ideas are contained in this bulletin.

Special Bulletin No. 4. **"Plan for Pooling Safety Services to Conserve Industrial Manpower."** Bulletin points out the organizational setup for bringing to industrial plants engaged in war production up to the minute information on safe and healthful plant operation.

Special Bulletin No. 5. **"Control of Welding Hazards in Defense Industries."** 15 pages are devoted to a discussion of the various welding processes, and suggestions are made for welding safety. Many illustrations and tables make it easy to grasp the items discussed.

Special Bulletin No. 6. **"Industrial Injury Frequency Rates."** The background of industrial accident statistics, frequency rates, is clearly defined. What, why and how are included, and an industrial frequency rate table is developed.

Please make request for any one or all of these bulletins on your company letterheads. These pamphlets are special bulletins of the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C., and this publication is pleased to assist in their distribution.



The trend of litigation on workmen's health and accident compensation is reflected in these briefs of the latest and most representative cases coming to trial in the intervals between issues. Familiarity with this trend is important to every industrialist.

Splinter Leads to Infection and Death

Employed as a lamplighter, the deceased employee, 54 years old, got a splinter in his finger from a ladder he was using. Infection developed necessitating a long stay in a hospital. While there the employee ran high temperatures for some time. The infection in the hand would not respond to treatment, and finally two fingers were amputated and a portion of the hand cut away. Later pneumonia developed. The employee never fully recovered and some time thereafter he suffered a heart attack and died. It was disclosed that prior to the accident the employee had been suffering from an enlarged heart and diabetes. The defendant claimed that the death was due to the employee's pre-existing disease and not from the infection caused by the splinter.

The Court held that the evidence proved that the accident materially aggravated the employee's ailment, and that the death was not due to the natural progress and development of the disease. Compensation was granted.

Euker vs. Welsbach Street Lighting Co. (Penn.) 25 Atl. 2nd 758 (April-1942)

Violation of Safety Rule Prevents Award

This case involved the violation of instructions by an employee. The employee was a brakeman in a mine. He had been instructed not to use a certain slope, but to travel by way of a manway which furnished a safe thoroughfare. He was killed while going through the forbidden slope to throw a switch.

In refusing compensation, the Court stated this to be the rule governing this type of case: Where an employee violates a positive rule as to entering forbidden parts of owner's premises, about which he has no duty to perform, or disobeys instructions against starting machinery or other dangerous agencies with which his work is not connected, and with which he has no business, and an injury results, the employee is in the position of a "trespasser" and cannot recover compensation for injuries sustained.

Garrahan vs. Glen Alden Coal Co. (Penn) 26 Atl. 2nd 138 (April-1942)

Injury Within Scope of Employment

The employee was engaged in loading bags of coal upon a truck without tailboard or sides. The truck was not fully loaded and the employee lay on his stomach in the back of the truck trying to keep the bags of coal in position. His legs dangled over the back of the truck. As the driver backed up so that more coal could be loaded, the employee's right leg was broken when it got caught between the rear of the truck and a railroad embankment.

Compensation was granted despite the contention of the defendant that the employee voluntarily incurred a danger outside the contemplated scope of his employment. The Court decided that the injury "arose out of and in the course of his employment."

Schneider's Case (Mass.) 41 N.E. 2nd 561 (April-1942)

Back Strain and Disease Contribute to Disability

The claimant was working with a crew of men at a conveyor table in which loads of steel were being brought into the "pickle" room. A load of some 19,000 or 20,000 pounds stuck, and in prying the load loose with a metal rod about 4 feet long the claimant strained his back.

The evidence disclosed that prior to this accident the claimant had suffered from arthritis and lumbago. After suffering this sacro-iliac strain the claimant was totally and permanently disabled. The court said that when an accident "lights up" a pre-existing disease, the accident is compensable but the award should be apportioned according to the contribution of each. In this case 75 per cent of the disability was found to be due to the back strain, and 25 per cent to the disease. The compensation award was made on this basis.

American Rolling Mill Co. vs. Stevens (Ky.) 160 S.W. and 355 (Nov. 1941)

Compensation Granted Where Accident Accelerates Disease

In the course of his enmployment the employee suffered an accident when the wheels of a car ran over his legs. Prior to this accident the employee had enjoyed good health. After it his legs were black and blue and swollen. He could not walk and suffered pain. The condition of his legs grew worse and finally they were amputated. The medical testimony showed that after the accident the employee had Buerger's disease which is a condition wherein the blood circulation is restricted, the arteries closing up. The doctors couldn't say definitely whether the employee had the disease before the accident, but they testified that the accident might have caused the condition which necessitated the amputation.

The lower court had held that the above facts required a denial of compensation. This holding was reversed and compensation granted. The court held that an employee is entitled to recover compensation for all the consequences attributable to an injury for acceleration or aggravation of a pre-existing disease.

Paul vs. *Preston Theatres Corp.* (Idaho) 124 Pac. 2nd 562 (March-1942)

Digested and Compiled by
HILTON E. ROBERTS
Member of the Ohio and New York Bar

EVEN BEFORE the Rubber Shortage

STANZOIL NEOPRENE GLOVES

Gave Better Hand Protection

at Lower Cost per Day

These remarkable industrial gloves are *not* a substitute for rubber you can't get—Stanzoils have offered you *improved* hand protection and glove economies for several years! Hundreds of industries have been taking advantage of these benefits. ● Consider: They stand oils, greases, caustics, acids that quickly destroy natural rubber; they often last 3 to 7 times longer. They give more complete protection. They're comfortable. Styles, weights and sizes to meet your requirements. ● The *best* protection of your workers and your production pays. Write us today for current data on deliveries.

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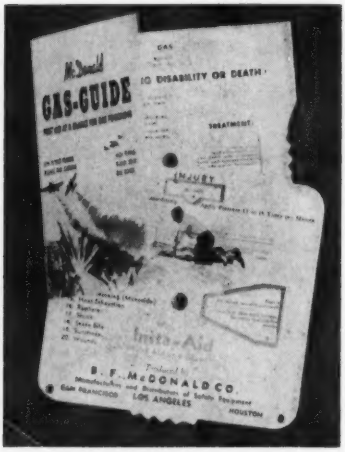
Looking for New Ideas

MANY VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN FOLLOWING PAGES. WRITE DIRECT TO MANUFACTURER OR TO OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

WAR GASES—Essential information about war gases, including identification symptoms and treatment, is contained in handy chart form in the new McDonald Gas Guide, just introduced by the B. F. McDonald Co. Once the gas has been identified by the odors or symptoms listed in this table, the user turns the wheel until the name of the



gas or its number appears in a window at the top of the page. The treatment for this particular gas then appears in a larger window at the right center of the page.

The Gas Guide also illustrates and describes the use of the standard chemical warfare gas mask. Eight important "do's and don'ts" also are included in the directions for the use of the gas mask. In all, 18 gases are identified and described in the Gas Guide, including blister gases, lung irritants, systemic poisons, tear and sneeze gases and screening smokes and incendiaries.

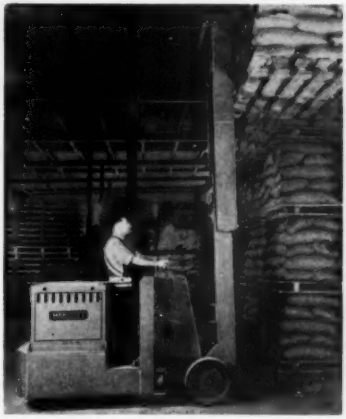
Because it provides essential gas facts at a glance, the Gas Guide is simple to use. It is furnished with a protective envelope and is small enough to tuck conveniently in the pocket or first aid kit.

The Gas Guide sells for ten cents each, postpaid. They may be obtained by writing B. F. McDonald Co., 1248 So. Hope St., Los Angeles, California.

PLASTIC FACE AND EYE SHIELD—Western Reserve Laboratories, 22 Climax Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, announce an overall plastic full length face and eye shield. Shields are ap-

proved by Underwriters Laboratories and weigh only 3 ounces. The manufacturer claims that the product is unbreakable, the parts replaceable and interchangeable, and does not interfere with the wearing of prescription glasses. The shields are priced at $15.00 per dozen.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS FIRE AND EXPLOSION PROTECTED—Until quite recently operation of electrical industrial trucks and tractors in hazardous locations, that is in locations where the atmosphere contained explosive mixtures of air, inflammable gases, vapor or dust, was quite impossible with any degree of



safety. Being electrically powered, the trucks and tractors employ certain parts which in normal operation produce sparks. This sparking in contact with the surrounding atmosphere presents the hazard of fire and explosion.

The Mercury Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois, is the first to introduce both trucks and tractors with protective devices specifically designed to permit the safe operation of this equipment in hazardous locations.

It is said that Mercury fire and explosion protection includes two distinct methods: Explosion-proof, which is confined to the electric tractors and explosion-prevention, which may be applied to any electric truck or tractor.

They have recently compiled a treatise on "Protective Devices for Electrical Industrial Trucks for use in Hazardous Locations." A limited supply of copies are available on request.

AUTOMATIC CHEMICAL SPRINKLER—The Bancroft Chemical Sprinkler Co., Worcester, Massachusetts, announce a new automatic Chemical Sprinkler Unit designed particularly to extinguish fires at or near furnaces, boilers, oil-burners and hazardous spots in factories like boiler rooms, storage rooms, stairways, etc.

The principle involved is similar to the standard water-sprinkler systems, except that a Chemical Fire-Extinguisher Liquid instead of water, is used. The liquid (a patented formula) is far more effective than water in extinguishing fires. It is said to be capable of extinguishing magnesium fires.

By means of a pressure switch, controlling the electric motor, the air compressor maintains a constant pressure on the extinguishing liquid in the tank and pipe-line. In the event of a fire, the heat (from same) melts the fuse-link, causing the splinkler-head to open and thereby permitting the extinguishing liquid (under pressure) to be sprayed out onto the fire.

Immediately upon contact with the flame or heat, the extinguishing liquid vaporizes forming a heavy blanket of vapor which consumes the heat, displaces the air and stops combustion.

Actual tests have resulted in fires being extinguished in 60 seconds, or less.

"TALKING TOWELS"—"Talking Towels" is the novel designation of a new serviceable product now being put out by Precision Paper Tube Company, 2033 West Charleston St., Chicago, Illinois.

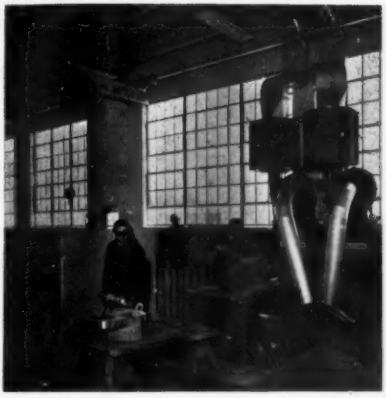
Each towel of finely absorbent paper, carries on the face of its fold a brief illustrated message. The series includes "hush-hush" cautions against indiscrete talk that might supply information to an enemy; rules for safety in work; the necessity of speed-up to help win the war, etc. In addition to these, any concern using the towels may have its own messages imprinted if desired.

The towels are dispensed in a durable and attractive white enameled dispenser which is furnished free and each towel is so folded that the user can take only one.

CLEANING INDUSTRIAL FLOORS—The Magnus Chemical Company, Inc., has just issued a new 24-page Technical Bulletin entitled "The Cleaning of Industrial Floors."

This bulletin, No. 62, has been written not only from the viewpoint of cleaning floors for personnel safety by the elimination of greasy, slippery floors, but from that of cleaning floors for longer floor life. It provides the one in charge of floor maintenance with a guide to the selection of the proper type of cleaning material best suited to his floors.

THEY ALSO SERVE
DUPOR
Twin Filter
RESPIRATOR No.40
... performs a vital service in America's "all-out" industrial program ... provides U.S.B. of M. approved protection against Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis producing dusts! Write for complete DUPOR catalog!
Sample postpaid $2.50
H. S. COVER, Chippewa St., South Bend, Ind.



EFFECTIVE DUST CONTROL

Keeps production lines moving *Faster!*

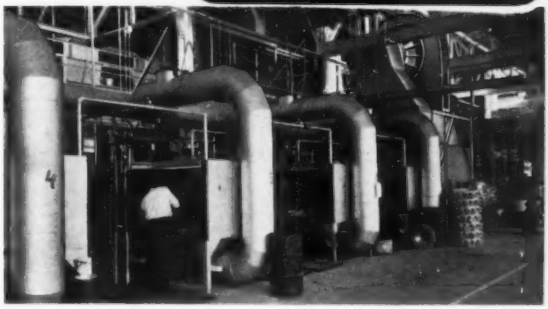
Dust created by portable grinders is handled by Roto-Clones connected by under floor ducts to floor grills. Note AAF filters above Roto-Clones for returning cleaned air to workroom when desired.

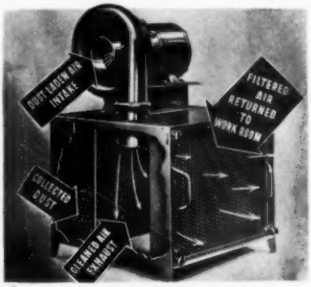
●

(Right) Type W Roto-Clone exhausting cleaning benches where magnesium castings are finished.

●

Where outside exhaust is impractical, Type D Roto-Clone self-contained units equipped with AAF filter after-cleaners solve many process dust problems. Cleaned air passes from Roto-Clone through unit air filters and returns to workrooms.





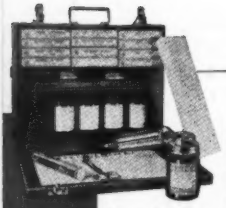
The problem of providing clean air for both the protection of workers and materials in process has assumed primary importance in many war materials industries where production lines must not be slowed down by destructive dusts. If you have a dust problem write for "AAF In Industry" which describes the complete line of American Air Filter equipment. Better still write for the name of your nearest AAF engineer; he will be glad to discuss your dust problem with you without any obligation.

AMERICAN AIR FILTER COMPANY, INC., 366 CENTRAL AVE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN CANADA, DARLING BROTHERS, LIMITED, MONTREAL, P. Q.

M·S·A FIRST AID EQUIPMENT

DESIGNED IN EVERY DETAIL FOR FASTER, MORE EFFECTIVE HANDLING ON-THE-JOB!



M.S.A. FOILLE BURN SPRAY KIT

Providing Foille, the modern treatment for burns—ready for instant application without mixing—in jars which connect direct to efficient spray gun, enabling rapid coverage of injured area with quick relief of pain, faster healing! Strong steel kit includes unit first aid dressings and accessories.

M.S.A. FIRST AID KITS

For Field Use

M.S.A. All-Weather First Aid Kits provide the *right* first aid materials for immediate application, in assortments of unit packages each containing one or more complete treatments for a single injury. Steel cases are sealed against dust, dirt and moisture—kits are available in 10, 16, 24 and 36-unit sizes.

M.S.A. FIRST AID BELT

An ideal belt kit for wear on the person, enabling free use of both hands. Bandages, burn and wound treatments, scissors, note and skin marking pencils, etc., are pocketed in adjustable, snap-fastened belt case of moisture-repellent fabric.

M.S.A. COMBINATION TRACTION SPLINT

A telescoping, shellacked hardwood splint for supporting fractures of the arm or leg by the new, accepted traction method. Extensible to 68 inches, easily adjustable, and securely locked by wing-nut bolts and knurled washers, the splint when closed is compact and easy to carry.

M.S.A. FOLDING STRETCHER OUTFIT

This new-type outfit finds ready welcome wherever compact size is important as in vehicular service, first aid posts, etc. Sturdy stretcher opens quickly to full army size; wool and rubber blankets, chemical hot pads, splints and All-Weather First Aid Kit are included, in sheet steel case with brackets and handles.

M.S.A. FIRE BLANKET

An instant refuge for the worker with clothing aflame through sudden fire or explosion. Always ready for duty, the Blanket is contained in a metal wall case 70" high. In emergency, worker thrusts arm through rope loop at edge of door, and revolves as door opens into extending blanket which covers him completely, extinguishing flames. Flame-resistant all-wool woven blanket measures 66" x 80".

WRITE FOR DETAILS ON THESE M.S.A. PRODUCTS IN DESCRIPTIVE BULLETIN No. 63

MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY

BRADDOCK, THOMAS AND MEADE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

District Representatives in Principal Cities